

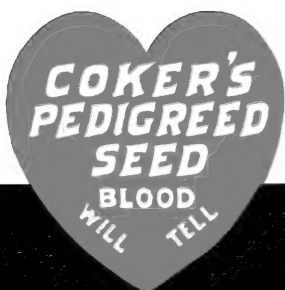
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Price list

*Coker's*

# GARRISON WATERMELON



*The South's  
Foremost  
Seed Breeders*

**COKER'S PEDIGREED SEED CO.**

**HARTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA**

# COKER'S GARRISON WATERMELON

## AN OLDTIME FAVORITE, SUPERB IN TASTE AND QUALITY

Coker's Garrison Watermelon, sometimes known as the Darlington or Dove melon, has been a favorite among watermelon lovers for many years. With flesh of deep red and of medium fine grain texture, the Garrison is one of the sweetest and most delicious watermelons ever produced. We have been offering the Garrison to Southern growers for many years, and we find that it surpasses all other varieties in its fine eating qualities.

## THE GARRISON HAS A LONG HISTORY

The history of the Garrison Watermelon dates back to the Civil War, when it was brought into South Carolina from Tennessee by Mr. J. C. Dove of Darlington County. Its popularity grew rapidly in the Darlington County section of the State and it was not long before it was grown extensively in South Carolina for the commercial market. As more and more people enjoyed the Garrison, it came to be one of the most popular varieties grown in the South. For many years it has proven to be the best watermelon we have tested and grown on our farms.

## GROWS LARGE, WITH UNIFORM FLESH TEXTURE

About twice as long as thick, the Garrison has alternating light green and dark green stripes. The stripes are irregular and sometimes broken. It grows up to 75 pounds or more in weight and has cream or whitish colored seed. The marking is similar to that of the old Georgia Rattlesnake variety, but it is an entirely different watermelon. In addition to being of rich red color, the flesh is very sweet, fine textured, and uniform, making the melon tasty down close to the rind.

## DESCRIPTION

**SIZE:** Up to 75 pounds or more, about twice as long as wide.

**COLOR:** Alternating light green and dark green stripes, irregular and sometimes broken.

**FLESH:** Medium fine grain texture, very sweet, tender and uniform.

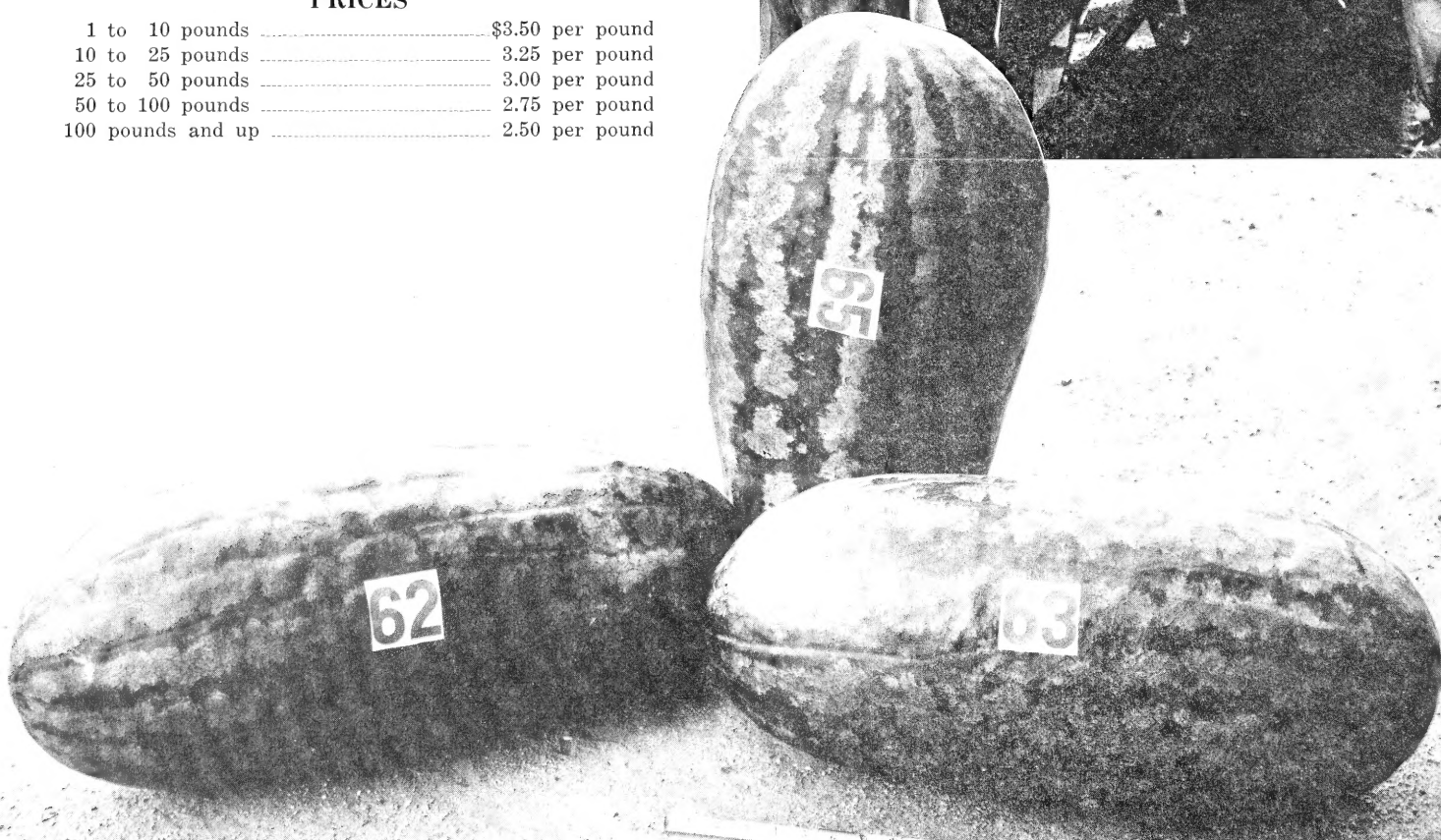
**SEED:** Cream or whitish colored.

**RIND:** Fairly thin.

**NOTE:** All of our watermelon seed have been treated with Arasan.

## PRICES

|                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1 to 10 pounds .....    | \$3.50 per pound |
| 10 to 25 pounds .....   | 3.25 per pound   |
| 25 to 50 pounds .....   | 3.00 per pound   |
| 50 to 100 pounds .....  | 2.75 per pound   |
| 100 pounds and up ..... | 2.50 per pound   |



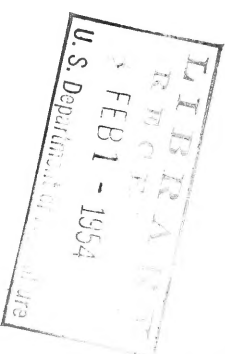


**COKER'S PEPIN GREEDED SEED COMPANY**  
 DAVID R. COKER (1870-1938) FOUNDER



HARTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

**COKER'S  
 GARRISON  
 WATERMELON**



## HOW TO GET GREATER WATERMELON PRODUCTION

**SOILS**—Watermelons do best on strongly acid soils which are light, warm, and of the sandy loam type. High well-drained soils are best. The same soil should not be used for watermelons more often than once every 6 or 7 years for highest production. Long-time rotation helps control Fusarium wilt.

**LAND PREPARATION**—Break land with two horse turnplow or tractor disk and harrow or disk once or twice. Lay off rows 10 to 12 feet apart and space hills about the same distance. One pound of seed is enough for three plantings on one acre. Four furrows with one-horse plow gives a nice bed on which to plant seed. Seed can be planted by hand or with planter, and should be covered about one inch. Hills should be thinned to one vigorous plant.

**FERTILIZER**—For best results, use 800 to 1,000 pounds of 4-10-6, 5-10-5, or 3-9-9 fertilizer per acre. Fertilizer should be mixed thoroughly in the furrow before bedding or ridging. Side dressing of a mixture of 100 pounds nitrate of soda and 50 to 75 pounds of muriate of potash per acre should be applied—one half at thinning time and the other half when plants bunch and show short runners. Side dressing after fruit has set on vines should be avoided.

**CULTIVATION**—Use shallow plow, and avoid turning vines while plowing. If crust forms on beds, rake them to break crust when plants begin to sprout. Side and lay by with large sweeps before vines get too long.

**PRUNING**—Remove all misshapen melons, leaving one to two melons on one vine at the same time.

**INSECTS AND DISEASES**—Root knot and wilt can be controlled by long rotation or planting on new land. In order to avoid Anthracnose, do not work or pick melons while vines are wet from rain or dew. Anthracnose also spreads faster on hilly land, so choose flat areas for watermelons when possible.